

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1850.

When will Congress Adjourn?

Is the question most frequently asked, and the most difficult to answer. Some conjecture that the adjournment will take place about the latter end of September, others again insinuate that the thirty-first Congress is going to be an American edition of the "Long Parliament;" a sort of *Cis-Atlantic* and nineteenth century "Rump," which will stand in need of some occidental Cromwell to put an end to its existence. It is again suggested that the different factions have become so violent in their animosity, that, having first swallowed their miltage and perdition, they will swallow each other. One thing is pretty certain, this will be the longest and most expensive session since the commencement of the government. It is not at all probable that an adjournment will be effected before the second week in October. In fact, the business is so far behind that it is not likely to be disposed of before then, if so soon. Nothing actually nothing, has as yet been done. No bill of any considerable importance has received the approbation of both Houses: not even the Texas boundary bill, and although it is nearly certain to pass eventually, a good deal more time will probably be consumed in its discussion. And then the other bills—the Territorial bills for Utah and New Mexico, and the bill for the admission of California, how long will it take to dispose of them? And finally, the appropriation bills—they, too, will have to be gone through with. By the way we might mention, in this connection, a mine and countermine which is being worked between the opponents of the admission of California and the friends of that measure. It has been proposed to defeat the passage of the California bill by preventing any vote from being taken on it, which a minority could easily do under the rules, as was shown in the case of Dorr's resolution, which was so disposed of in March last. In such case, it seems to be the plan of the friends of California admission to do away with the rules by overruling the decision of the Speaker, right or wrong, and thus forcing a vote upon the main question. We anticipate stirring times. The fugitive slave bill, we presume, will pass the Senate this week, and so far as that body is concerned, some action will have been had upon all the questions at issue.

The Whig Party and the Abolitionists.

Under this head the New York Herald has an article, in which the editor justly attributes the late defeat of the whig party at the South to its connection with the abolitionists. He warns them of the fatal effects which a persistence in this course of connection must produce: and speaking of this State, says, that "they ought to learn something by experience. They have seen, within a few days, one of their strongholds wrested from them in consequence of their identifying themselves with the reckless advocates of abolition. We refer to North Carolina, where they have suffered a most ignominious defeat; where they have been cut down, as it were, in the house of their friends. The cause of the success of the democrats of that State must have been great and paramount, to induce men to forsake the standards under which they fought and won so many successive victories, and desert in a body to the camp of their opponents, and fight against those with whom they had been so long associated. Local matters may have influenced their action, to a certain but slight extent; but the principal reason which induced them to take such a step may be attributed, with good reason, to the course pursued by many of the leading Northern whigs in Congress, in the State Legislature, in the press, and at their public meetings. North Carolina became frightened, and the democratic party throughout the country being in the main sound on the question of slavery, they sought protection from them, in preference to fighting on the same side with Seward and others like him."

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.—The half-witted genius, who, in the absence of its editor, renders the Register ridiculous, is "down" upon all creation, in the issue of that paper of the 17th inst. The way he pitches into our friends of the Carolinian and Standard, is by no means slow; and he perfectly amuses our humble self by calling us "young Patrick." Well, after all, it is not so bad to be called Patrick, for the old song informs us that "Saint Patrick was a gentleman," which shows that the Saint differed in this respect from the *locum tenens* of the Register, who evidently is not one, or he never would have indulged in low and unprovoked scurrility towards one who, whatever may be his place of birth, has in no instance during his editorial career, been guilty of abuse or personality towards any one. But to use the classical language of the Register, "shall a bear with a sore head be forbidden to growl? Shall a tom cat with his tail caught in a door not sputter and squall? Will not a ram tied to a gate-post do some tail biting?" And shall not the swine who at present occupies the editorial chair of the Register, be expected to grunt, according to the "nature of the beast?"

The Seventh District.

This District has nobly maintained her character as the Banner District. She has herself given Mr. Reid sufficient gains to have elected him, had there been no farther changes in any other quarter. Near one-fourth of all the net gain which Mr. Reid has made in the State, he has received in this District. Not one County in the District has failed to give him an increased vote and an increased majority. We subjoin the vote of 1848 and 1850:

1848.	1850.	Incl'd Net
Bladen	516	561
Brunswick	281	184
Columbus	346	346
Craven	440	454
Cumberland	1023	578
Duplin	921	218
New Hanover	1015	1032
Onslow	176	175
Robeson	623	626
Sampson	692	833
Total vote	487	7001
Majority 1848	292	3143
Majority 1850	50	959
3114	3743	16

Total vote in 50 net inc. 943
Majority 1848 in 50 3538 incl'd maj. 885

DROWNED.—An English boy, about 18 years of age, went into the river to the boat on Sunday morning last, from the board of the Brig. He was picked up from New York, and was drowned. He jumped from the boat which was lying alongside the Brig, and rose no more to the surface of the water. He had been but eight days on board—his name was believed to be Charles Oad.—*Commercial of Tuesday last.*

ACCIDENT RESULTING IN DEATH.—On Thursday morning last, Col. Monte W. Campbell, an old and well known resident of this county, went in to the Drug Store of Mr. Wm. H. Lippitt, at the corner of Front and Market street, to procure some articles. Whilst walking about in the second story of the store, he accidentally fell through the scuttle, on to the first floor, a distance of 14 or 15 feet. He was taken up in an almost insensible condition, and medical aid obtained directly. His injuries were not supposed to be of a very serious nature, but he died in the afternoon of Friday.—*Chronicle.*

RECEIVED.—The London Quarterly for July, it has articles on the "Austrian Revolution," on Spectacles, the National Workshops of France, etc.

THE CENTRAL ROAD.—We learn that Maj. Gwynn, the Chief Engineer of the Central Road, with his assistants, arrived at Goldsboro' on Monday last, to commence the survey of the Road, and ran an experimental line from Goldsboro' to Raleigh.

Congress.

On Wednesday, the 16th instant, Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, submitted a protest against the passage of the California bill, signed by Messrs. BUTLER and BARNWELL of South Carolina, MASON and HUNTER of Virginia, MORTON and YULEE of Florida, TURNER of Tennessee, SOULE of Louisiana, DAVIS of Mississippi, and ATCHISON of Missouri, ten in all, with a request that it be entered on the Journal. [The protest, in full, will be found in another column.] The question on the reception of the protest was postponed, and the bill for giving a territorial government to New Mexico taken up, and having been amended so as to conform to the Utah bill, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. A motion to insert the Wilmot proviso was rejected—yeas 20, nays 25, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Cooper, Davis, of Mass., Dodge, of Wis., Fitch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Shields, Smith, Upham, Walker, Wade, N.Y.—McCloskey, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Cass, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Dodge, of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Steurgen, Underwood, Wales, Winthrop.

The House on Wednesday, the 14th, was engaged in an amendment to one of the rules for the purpose of facilitating business. The amendment, which would be unintelligible to the general reader, was adopted by a vote of 112 to 47.

An ineffectual attempt was then made to take up the Senate bills on the Speaker's table—to wit: the Texas boundary, and the Territorial bills. It failed by a vote of yeas 80, nays 102. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and discussed the President's message on Texas and New Mexico.

On Thursday 15th, the Senate discussed the question on the acceptance of the Southern protest, but without disposing of it adjourned.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the President's Texas and New Mexico message. Mr. Duer spoke in support of the views of the message. Messrs. Venable and Ashe, of N. C., in opposition.

On Friday, the Senate refused to allow the Southern protest to enter on the Journal. The bill for the admission of California, how long will it take to dispose of them? And finally, the appropriation bills—they, too, will have to be gone through with. By the way we might mention, in this connection, a mine and countermine which is being worked between the opponents of the admission of California and the friends of that measure. It has been proposed to defeat the passage of the California bill by preventing any vote from being taken on it, which a minority could easily do under the rules, as was shown in the case of Dorr's resolution, which was so disposed of in March last.

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The Slavery Question in the House.

Almost every measure that went to make up the sum total of the renowned "Omnibus bill," has been passed by the Senate in separate bills, and the matter now rests with the House. What course that body may pursue, is another matter. Unfortunately, at the ensuing fall elections, more than half the members will be subjected to the ordeal of re-election or defeat; consequently each one thinks more of his constituency, than of the general good, and does not dare to peril his popularity in his own district. This may sound harsh, but alas for human nature and political nature, it is too true. Many Northern men, who see the peril and the injustice of the Wilmot proviso and kindred measures, have not moral courage to vote against it, lest they should be denounced in their home and lose their seats. On the other hand, there are men from the South, who would pursue a course better calculated to produce reconciliation and harmony, were it not for brawling demagogues in our midst, who construe moderation into treachery to the South, and are not willing to believe that two and two make four, unless you are willing to swear and blasphem to the fact, by way of giving it emphasis.

But the most insurmountable obstacle in the way of a settlement, is the mutual distrust and want of confidence in each other which characterizes the relations of Northern and Southern members. We can hardly believe that there are enough Northern men still faithful to the constitution to enable the members from the South to obtain all which she can reasonably demand, and who would act with her in it not that certain sectionalists have built up a middle wall of partition, by teaching the South that the word, the pledges, or the promises, of no Northern man are to be trusted upon this question—thus cutting her off from her most faithful allies, and repelling her friends at the North by treating their professors of service with insult and contumely. At present, the House is unable to proceed, from this feeling of distrust, this want of co-operation between the friends of the constitution from both sections. How long this state of affairs will continue, it is impossible even to surmise. There is one thing certain, and we wish to give it as our deliberate conviction: We can have no peace or quietness, let Congress do as it may, while abuse of the North is considered the criterion of fidelity to the South, and vice versa.

Foreign News—Arrival of the Niagara.

The British steamship Niagara arrived at New York on the 15th instant, with Liverpool dates to the 3d instant. Her political news is not important. There is a still further advance in Cotton of the whole, and a speech made by Mr. EWING in favor of the Texas boundary bill.

Several gentlemen introduced amendments to appropriate funds for the reduction of salaries, all which were voted down.

On Saturday, the Senate was not in session, and the House was occupied in discussing the details of the appropriation bills.

The British Admiralty have given notice of the arrival of intelligence from the English and American squadrons sent in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

All well, but no word of the lost navigator.

The celebrated German Chemist, LIEBIG, is about to visit the United States, for the purpose of lecturing on chemistry.

The weather continues favorable for the growing crops, and the reports from Ireland are also favorable.

The chief topic of discussion appears to be the Danish and Schleswig Holstein war. It seems to be the opinion that Denmark will succeed in reducing the Dutchies to their allegiance, should no other powers interfere. The people of Germany are quite excited upon the subject. In this matter, Denmark is clearly in the right, so far as international relations are concerned. The Dutchies have been annexed to her for nearly a century and a half, and her claim to them is as well established as to any of her territories. The majority of the people, however, are of German descent, and, during the revolutionary times of 1848, when the unity of race was so loudly talked and sung, the people of the Dutchies, excited by German emissaries, sought to dissolve their connection with Denmark and join the "fatherland," in which attempt they were joined and abetted by the German States, most of whom have since backed out from the squabble, although the ranks of the Holstein army are still swelled by recruits from all parts of Germany. It does not seem that the Danish government was oppressive; at least, before the war, Holstein was the most prosperous district in Europe.

On Tuesday the fugitive slave bill was before the Senate. Mr. Mason's substitute adopted by the committee, in lieu of the original bill, without division. Mr. PRATT introduced a series of amendments, providing that the owner of any fugitive slave shall be authorized to recover the value thereof, if after proof of property duly exhibited to the proper officer and affidavit made that the said slave is lurking within the county or district, within which the said officer has jurisdiction, the said slave is not delivered up within a specified time. Such such cases to be brought in the district or circuit Court of the U. S. against the District Attorney, to recover the value of the slave and expenses.

On Wednesday the Senate took up the fugitive slave bill. Mr. MASON submitted a substitute for the whole bill. Mr. DAYTON, of N. J., moved to insert provisions for trial by jury in the State where the slave may be arrested, and this, after debate, was rejected—yeas 11, nays 26. A similar proposition, submitted by Mr. CHASE, was rejected without count.

Mr. WINTHROP submitted an amendment which provided, that after the award by the commissioner, the slave should have the right to a habeas corpus. Rejected—20 to 11. The bill was then postponed.

The fugitive slave bill was made the order of the day for Monday, to which day the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on Friday, the civil and diplomatic appropriation bills were considered in committee of the whole, and a speech made by Mr. EWING in favor of the Texas boundary bill.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1850.

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Education and Labor.

How many mistaken notions exist even amongst intelligent men in regard to education! Few agree in the definition of the term. Its extent and instruments, its object and effect are matters of perpetual controversy. "Knowledge is power," has become an axiom, but storing the head without learning, and neglecting to educate the hands have signally failed to create the bones and sinews of strength. That man's knowledge is only half complete who is unacquainted with any practical business of life, notwithstanding his intellect has fathomed all the depths of science. Like the bold aeronaut, who, from his cloud encircled canopy, sees immense tracts of country, meandering streams, and populous cities spread out beneath him, without being able to direct his own course, or turn his own position to advantage—the mere book-worm, a walking text book of principles, dates and facts, is the continual sport of accident, and is controlled by the breath of circumstances.

Mechanical labor gives its magical wand of power to knowledge. It sinks the shaft in the mind and exhausts the buried wealth; converts the raw material of agricultural production into useful and ornamental fabrics; creates the wealth of the world, rears the temples of God, fashions the gnarled oak which has stood for centuries, battling with the winds, into swift winged ships; harnesses the elements to ponderous machinery, or stamps an immortality upon human thought, thus sending forth an influence which controls the character of man and the destiny of nations.

Who have brought into activity the new and mighty agencies which now print, spin, weave, dig and drain, are forever active in the forge and workshop, drive the ship against the wind and tide, bring the ends of a continent within hearing of each other, and unveil the mysteries of heaven? Not men of science untaught in all but intellectual labor, but the educated artisan. The world owes all, or nearly all its great blessings, its wonderful discoveries, its useful inventions, to the sons of toil. And why are the present generations not taught some useful handicraft as well as the principles of science.

But the youth must be taught the latter, to be truly independent. The man who does not labor sincerely is worse than useless—he is a dangerous member of society. He becomes a prey to his own passions, and scourges others with his own vices; or pander to the world and unable to gratify his irregular desires. Yet in uncertain are human events, so sudden and entire the changes of individual position in the closely contested struggles of life, that mere intellectual cultivation, so far from insuring independence, may not always provide the necessary means of subsistence.

Poverty, however, is noble and independent if the sinews are strengthened by labor and the hands educated as well as the head. The mechanic is ever where needed to hew and square, to frame and build, to fashion and to weld iron into its tens of thousands of useful forms; to stretch the lightning's conductors across the continents; to impress durable form upon thought, and to achieve the myriad of other labors which satisfy the cultivated desires of men. Educate then, the mind but not neglect the hands. Away with the vain idea current only among drolling dotards or brainless caricatures of humanity, that the artisan holds a secondary rank in society. The masses now rule the world: even in the old monarchies their power is felt and feared. In this land of freedom, whoever is ruled by others, because he depends on them for support, is unworthy of his education as one cause of his disgrace.

Errors in Cooking.

DR. DRAKE OF CINCINNATI, in a late treatise on the principle disease of the interior valley of North America, gives the following enumeration of the vicious modes of cooking which prevails in the valley:

1. With the mass of our population bread of every kind is apt to be baked too soon after the flour or meal has been wetted—that is before there has been sufficient maceration. But what is still worse, it is scarcely ever baked enough.

2. Biscuits, as they are called, are baked in close ovens, by which process the fat they contain is rendered empyreumatic and indigestible.

3. When the dough for leavened bread, by excess of panary fermentation, has been charged with acetic acid, that product is not in general neutralized by the carbonates of potash or soda, but the bread is eaten sour.

4. Pastry, instead of being flaky and tender, is often tough and hard, and sometimes almost horny.

5. Meats are often baked and fried, instead of being roasted or broiled, whereby they become impregnated with empyreumatic oil, and not unfrequently charred on the outside. In general, they are overcooked.

6. Fresh meat, and especially poultry, are commonly cooked too soon after death.

7. Soup is often prepared from parts deficient in gelatin, and abounding in fat, which swims upon the surface, and is much more indigestible than the meat would have been, if eaten in the solid form.

8. Eggs are generally boiled so hard as to render them tough, and many are often fried in fat, to a still greater degree of induration. Fried bacon and eggs eaten with hot unleavened biscuit, containing lard, and then buttered, is a favorite breakfast in many parts of the valley.

9. Vegetables abounding in fucus, such as potatoes, rice and pulse, are often boiled so little, that all the starch grains are not burst open; while those containing albumen, as cabbage, are boiled until that element is firmly coagulated and deposited in the structure of the leaf.

HOW THE NEPALESE TREAT THIS CRIME OF ADULTERY.—One of their laws regarding adultery is not only a very summary one, but often very gratifying to the feelings of an injured husband. Should such a crime be perpetrated, as it often is, during the absence of the husband, and be detected, he, on his return, is duly informed of the stain on his honor, and is an outcast until the stain be removed. He is neither permitted to eat with, smoke with, or even visit his friends and relations until he has avenged the disgrace. He accordingly sets to work immediately; but as the seducer, on the return of the husband, contrives to make himself scarce, the injured man has to await patiently his return, or the opportunity of meeting him. In this way, sometimes years are spent. At length, perhaps, the wished-for moment arrives. The wronged husband waylays his disposer, steals up to him as he would a deer, and with a blow severs his head from his body. Justice is now done; his honor is avenged; and he is admitted to caste. One little stroke alone remains; he has to cut his wife's nose off, which is soon done, to prevent any one falling in love with her again.

A WOMAN OF A THOUSAND.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial instances a remarkable display of genuine patriotism, by the wife of a gentleman of that city:

"If you would like to see a sight worth seeing, go and take your lunch at 'Goding's American and French Restaurant,' 17 Nassau street. You will there find behind the lunch table, waiting on the guests with modest dignity and cheerful assiduity, a fine looking, rosy-cheeked, black-haired female, a specimen of perfect health and cheerfulness, and young in appearance that the vast majority of women at forty. This is the wife of the host—the mother of 24 children—the eldest of whom is 32, and the youngest two years old, 13 of whom, with 10 grand-children are still living; she rises every morning at five and does the housework for the great establishment; and during several of the busiest hours of the day, sees that the guests are properly waited on and attended to. She confesses to 48 years, but without the confession she would not be deemed guilty of 40. Had she lived in the days of ancient Rome, she would have been entitled to, and would have received the honors of the Republic, and certainly it cannot be misplaced to bestow this brief notice on one, who has contributed so many citizens to her country, and whose good conduct in her daily walk in life, and modest demeanor, and cheerful efforts to aid the partner of her lot, present so useful an example for imitation."

From Chamber's Journal.

Our Old Dressmaker.

"This will never do my dear," said my aunt, ruingly, as she pondered over a long account just come in, being the sum expended in the making of my first 'evening dress.' 'Sixteen shillings! in addition to the materials!' These London dressmakers are ruinous. We must find some one to work in the house, as did Lydia Jones.' And my poor aunt, newly imported from the country, sighed while she fastened my pretty dress—called frock now more; for it marked my passing into the charmed regions of young ladyhood. I loved it, the pretty pale silk, of simple yet graceful fashion, which did duty as a 'best dress' for more time than richer maidens would care to confess. The poor old thing! I found a fragment of it the other day, and sighed, remembering the scenes where it had been, and the girlish bosom which beneath it told had learned to throb with deeper pulses than those of pleasure at a new and sighted.

Our dressmaker worked blithely through the short winter day, and when night closed, she seemed in no hurry to go home. About nine o'clock there came up the paper—the marriage of the 'beautiful and accomplished Lady Blanche H—.' I thought of 'Baby Lady Blanche,' then of poor Mary Hilton, and sighed.

"Poor Mary Hilton died last week!"

It came upon me like a shock—a pang—a sense of the end that must come to life, and all life's dreams, I—walking in the dazzling light of mine—felt a coldness creep over me; a sting, too, of self-reproach and shame. I laid down the pretty bonnet, and thought, almost with tears of the poor little dressmaker, who would never work for me any more—of her hard toils ended, her humble love-dreams closed, her life's brief story told, and all passed into silence!

Then I thought of the poor faithful lover; I could not ask after him—but my aunt did.

"Daniel bears it pretty well," answered the sister, looking grave, and shedding one little tear. It must be a hard woman indeed who does not show some relief; and then added, in extreme simplicity, 'I thought you had no brother now?'

"It is—not my brother," murmured our dressmaker, blushing, but faintly, for even the quick blood of youth seemed to creep languidly beneath her constant pallor. I was a child—a very child then, I don't believe I had ever thought of love or lovers—that is, in real life; but some instinct made me cease to question the young woman. Likewise, instead of descending with her I stood up stairs; so that she met her friend alone. But I remember opening the blind a little way, and watching two dark figures passing down the snowy lane—watching them, and thinking strange thoughts. It seemed as if a new page were half-opening in life's book.

It had opened; and with eyes light-blinded by the sun, I began to read—for myself, and not for another—before I again saw my little dressmaker.

My aunt and I had changed our abode to the very heart of London, and Mary Hilton had to come to us through four miles of weary streets. I think she would have wished it so. Every unselfish woman would. But I never heard what became of Daniel.

But the other day, finding an old, many years old dress one whose veriest fragments I could kiss and weep over, I remembered, among other things, who it was that had then fashioned it; and looking on the careful stitches, thought of the poor fingers now only dust. And a great sense came over me of the nothingness of all things, and of our need to do good in the daytime, because of the quickcoming night, 'wherein no man can work.'

My lady readers—my 'lilies that neither toil nor spin'—show womanly tenderness to those who do toil and spin for your pleasure or profit; and if you are disposed to be harsh, thoughtless, or exacting, think of this simple sketch from actual life of Our Old Dressmaker.

WOMAN'S PATIENCE.—How strange that the patience of Job should be considered so remarkable, when there are so many mothers in this world, whose patience equal, if it does not exceed his. What would Job have done had he been compelled to sit in the house and sew, and knit, and nurse, and the children, and see that hundreds of things were attended to during the day, and hear children cry, and fret, and complain? Or how would he have stood it if, like some poor woman, he had been obliged to raise a family of ten or twelve children, without help, spending months, years—all the prime of life—in washing, scouring, scrubbing, mending, cooking, nursing children, fastened to the house and offspring, from morning till night, from night till morning, sick or well, storm or sunshine, his nights often rendered miserable by watching over his children? How could he have stood all this, and, in addition to all other troubles, the curses and even violence of a drunken companion? How could he have felt, after wearing out his very existence for his tender offspring and a worthless companion, to be abused and blamed? Job endured his biles and losses very well for a short time, but they did not endure long enough to test the length of his patience. Woman tests her patience by a whole life of trials, and she does not grumble at her burdens. We are honest of the opinion that woman has more patience than Job; and, instead of saying 'the patience of Job,' we should say 'the patience of woman.'

USEFUL HINTS.—We are often told that the evening air is unhealthy and that the morning air is healthy, both to the well and invalids. But who has told us why it is so? It may possibly be accounted for by the fact that the descending moisture which we call dew, brings down the particles of carbonic acid floating in the atmosphere, so that they may be inhaled, and that the ascending moisture carries them up, thus purifying the atmosphere in the morning. It may possibly be accounted for in another way. As the toils or exercise of the day wearied the system, the nerves are not able to impart that tone or power to the skin at evening, so to do in the morning. And the skin is more easily relaxed, it is more pliable than when it is full of tone and vigor, as it may be after a night's refreshing sleep—as it may be if kept clean by daily washing and rubbing with coarse towels until a glow of reaction exists upon the whole surface. This is one of the luxuries of life which is not followed with painful penalties, and one which all rich or poor, may enjoy. There is truth, therefore, in Dr. Franklin's

advice to 'wash the face' before bed.

What a soft odd girl, happened just then to the door, to rise at five, work till eight, walk two miles through those muddy lanes, (we lived a short distance out of London,) and then begin the work again! I said nothing, but I thought much, and I remember the next time Miss Hilton stood cut out, I had the sense to place a chair for her. This she acknowledged with a faint blush, which made me think of the sweetest ideal of all young dressmakers—Miss Mitford's 'Olive Hathaway.'

My dressmaker was no ideal—I do not mean to set her up as one. She was merely a gentle, modest, quiet young woman, who worked slowly, though carefully, and who for the first day did not seem to care for the needles beyond her needle and thread. The next I found her.

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